THE [Numb. 610.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 13, 1757.

TOULON, *September* 25.

M. De la Galiſſonniere's Squadron is ſtill in the Road, but makes a Feint now and then to put out to Sea; at leaſt we judge ſo from the general Reviews made almoſt every Week, and from the Seamen being forbidden to go aſhore; or perhaps this Management is intended to deceive Spies.

While they are thus in Motion in the Road, we are not leſs buſy in the Yards and Docks; the Sovereign and the Centaur are pretty forward, and will be fit to go out in the Spring; the Protector Man of War and the Frigates, the Bird and the Minerva, may be ready by the ſame Time; and we may depend upon the Modeſt and the Infernal before New Year's Day. Since the late Reign ſo great a Number of Shipwrights, &c. have not been ſeen here, nor ſuch vaſt Quantities of Timber collected, as there are at preſent.

M. de la Galiſſonniere has been ill theſe ſeveral Days of a Swelling in his Legs, to which he is ſometimes ſubject: At preſent this Diſtemper is attributed to his cloſe Application to Buſineſs, and to his uſing little Exerciſe; and as he is much eſteem'd by the whole Nation, we are not a little uneaſy leſt his Diſtemper ſhould increaſe.

We hear from Antibes, that the Barques deſtined to tranſport our Troops to Corſica did actually put to Sea for that Iſland; but having met with two Engliſh Frigates they tack'd about, and put back. It was in Conſequence of this Incident that the Oriflamme and the Hippodamia Men of War, with the Topaz and Gracieuſe Frigates, had Orders to get in Readineſs for ſailing, and even made the Signal for Departure, when Advice came that the Engliſh Fleet appeared along the Coaſt, between Cannes and Antibes; ſo that they all remained in the Road, waiting for freſh Orders; which will ſoon be iſſued, if it be true, as is juſt now given out, that that Fleet is returned to Minorca. They vary in their Accounts of its Strength: Some make it twenty-three Ships of the Line, ſix Frigates, two Fireſhips, and two Xebeques, or Barques; and others pretend it conſiſts of only eithteen capital Ships, ſix Frigates and two Barques.

Dreſden, October 4. His Pruſſian Majeſty has written a very peremptory Letter to the King, wherein, after charging him with Equivocation in the ſeveral Anſwers made to the Propoſals on his Part, he acquaints him, that as the Accommodation his Poliſh Majeſty had given him Reaſon to expect would be ſoon concluded, was extremely deſirable, ſo, from the Advices of the Motion of his Enemies, he could not but look on it now as abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore begg'd his Poliſh Majeſty moſt ſeriouſly to conſider the Conditions, and the Neceſſity he was under of requiring him to accept them, that he might take his Meaſures accordingly; and farther, that as Time was in the preſent Circumſtance extremely precious, he hoped an immediate Reply.

October 5. There is a Report that Count Schwerin has attacked the Auſtrians under Prince Piccolomini, and obtained a ſignal Victory over them near Koninggratz; but as there are no Particulars communicated, theſe Advices may be premature. It is certain, however, that the two Armies were within a Day's March when the laſt News came away, and the advanced Parties had frequent Skirmiſhes, in which the Pruſſians had the good Fortune to be generally victorious.

Hague, October 6. A Reſolution is actually taken for fitting out a large Fleet of Ships in the Spring, in order to protect our Trade againſt the Engliſh.

Amſterdam, October 12. We receive daily the lamentable Tidings of the Effects of the late Storm. From the Texel we have an Account of near 40 Veſſels that are loſt, ſtranded, or otherwiſe conſiderably damaged: Among theſe are three Men of War, which lay ready with three others to ſail out as Convoy of a large Fleet of Merchantmen. The many Veſſels caſt away on the Coaſts, thoſe Wrecks ſtill continue driving aſhore, put us alſo in the greateſt Pain for the homeward bound Veſſels at Sea, for many of which Forty per Cent. Inſurance has been offered.

Bruſſels, October 14. According to the laſt Letters from Bohemia, General Brown was preparing to attack a-freſh the Pruſſian Army in its Camp at Auſſig, before it ſhould be able to execute the Deſign formed by the King of Pruſſia to attack the Saxons in their Camp at Pirna.

Genoa, Sept. 25. A Daniſh Ship is arrived here who paſſed the Streights the 13th Inſtant, and ſoon after met fifteen Engliſh Ships laden with Proviſions going to Gibraltar, under Convoy of a Man of War. He likewiſe met an Engliſh Privateer that had taken two French Prizes returning from America, and ſent them into Liſbon.

Vienna, October 6. It is ſaid the Ruſſian Miniſter has declared to our Court, that 60,000 Ruſſians are actually upon their March in order to enter into the Dominions of the King of Pruſſia.

Leipſick, October 12. Two Pair of Colours, and two Pair of Kettle-drums, taken by the Pruſſians from the Auſtrians, in the late Battle, have been carried to Dreſden. Since the Account which General Brown ſent of that Action to the Saxon Army, it has been in ſuch high Spirits, that its ſpeedy Junction with the Troops of that General is no longer doubted of. Thus far is certain, that the Imperialiſts are every where in Motion, in order to advance towards the Frontiers of Saxony; that their Detachments are upon the full March on both Sides of the Elbe, and one of their Corps has taken the Road of Luſatia, in order to go round the Mountains, and come by the Left of the Elbe to the Saxon Camp. They likewiſe expect three or four Regiments of Horſe or Dragoons, and 2000 Ulans, which the King has ſent for back from Poland, and Part of which, it is aſſured, is already arrived in Upper Luſatia. The Pruſſian Troops that block up the Saxons on this Side the Elbe, are engaged in continual Skirmiſhes, and thoſe which happened ſince the Action of the firſt Inſtant, have been puſhed with great Vigour.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Piccolomini, at Spelena-Lhoika, in Bohemia, October 2.

"On the 20th of laſt Month the Baron de Buccow, after having reconnoitred the Strength of the Enemy, thought proper to turn off towards Slavietin, afterwards towards Oberbleſs, and on the Twenty-firſt poſted himſelf behind the Bridge of Schmirſitz: On the 22d he ſent Baron Luſinſky, Colonel of the Regiment of Feſtetiz, with a Detachment of 150 Huſſars, and 400 Men, from Bathiani and Collowrath's Regiments, to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy. At Day-break, Colonel Luſinſky diſcovered ſome Pruſſian Squadrons, which he ſent his Huſſars to attack, and the Dragoons followed them without waiting for Orders, and behaved with great Bravery. Several of thoſe Squadrons were routed, with the Loſs of a great Number of Men, killed, wounded, and Priſoners; but nevertheleſs, our People were obliged to retreat, Count Schwerin having ſent a large Detachment along the Wood of Breſner, which had fallen upon the Back of them. This Attack coſt us 120 Men; a Lieutenant and a Cornet were wounded, and taken Priſoners; but Count Schwerin ſent them back upon their Parole of Honour. The Pruſſians loſt 300 Men, beſides Deſerters. The 27th and 28th, the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, and Count Serbellain, Count Esterhasi and the Regiment of Bethlehem, arrived at ours. The 29th the Pruſſian General ſent a Party of his Troops to Forage, but Prince Piccolomini detached 300 Huſſars, and 400 more of the Cavalry, to harraſs them, and prevent their extending themſelves further; ſo that they could only Forage upon one Farm near Schmirſitz on their Right. We endeavour to cut off the Subſiſtence as much as poſſible, and Count Schwerin is obliged to have both his Proviſions and Forage out of the County of Glatz. The Regiment of Cuiraſſiers of the Archduke Peter, joined us Yeſterday; and To-day Forty-three Pruſſian Deſerters arrived, beſides what got off to the Right and Left.

LONDON.

October 2. The two Pruſſian Ships that are ſtopt at Oſtend have been unrigg'd, and the Sails, Cables, Yards, &c. put into the Queen's Warehouſe; one was in Ballaſt: The Goods on board the other, it is believed, will be delivered to the Owners, who are the Queen's Subjects.

It is reported that the Pruſſians have forced the Saxons in their Intrenchments at Pirna, and made a great Slaughter.

October 7. The Ship Anne, of Briſtol, William Perry, Maſter, Burthen about 150 Tons, laden with 304 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 29 Tons of Pig-Iron, and 7000 Staves, and bound from the River York in Virginia to Briſtol, was drove aſhore about Eleven at Night, on the 25th paſt, on the Weſt Side of Dale within the Port of Milford, where ſhe entirely beat to Pieces; the Tobacco Hogſheads were ſtav'd, and the Tobacco entirely loſt; that the Pig-Iron remained in deep Water, and was not come at; and that ſome Pieces of the Cables, ſome of the Rigging, and ſome of the Staves, which were on board, are the only Things which were then ſaved.

October 9. On the 2d Inſtant an Embargo was laid upon all Ships and Veſſels laden with Beef, Pork, or Butter, going from any of the Ports in Ireland, except ſuch Ships as ſhall be employed in carrying Proviſions to his Majeſty's Dominions in America or elſewhere.

The Peregrine Sloop of War has taken two ſmall French Privateers, and ſent them into Vigo.

October 12. We hear that his*******has given the King of Pruſſia, one Million Sterling, towards carrying on the War, out of his own private Coffers.——There are at preſent in the Ports of England, the greateſt Number of Dutch, Spaniſh and Portugueſe Ships, ever known, taking in Goods, on Account of the Merchants of the Neutral Ports.——The Pamphlets lately publiſhed, called, "An Appeal to the People," are brought by Perſons unknown, and left at moſt of the public Houſes in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter; and by this Method, ſome think that already 10,000 are diſpos'd of.——The Dolphin, Egreland, from Rhode-Iſland for Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

October 14. Capt. Holbourne of his Majeſty's Sloop the Diſpatch being dead of the Wounds lately received in an Engagement with the Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, there was extracted out of his Head a ragged flinty Stone about the Size of a large Nutmeg, which the Privateer made uſe of inſtead of Shot.

October 16. Many Farmers have reſolved to throw their Hop Grounds up, by Reaſon of the Beer being bittered with Aloes, which gives a deep Tincture, and takes with unthinking People; but if the King is to be cheated of the Duty, it is Pity the Subject ſhould be robbed of his Health. Aloes is eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed in the Throat; and if you drink of it, 'twill fill your Breeches, if you have no Money in your Pockets. It is ſaid to be a Gallican Practice.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, October 14.

"This Day arrived here the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Griffin, from a Cruize, in which ſhe took two Prizes, one named the Count de Noailles, of and for Bourdeaux, from Martinico, having on board 477 Hogſheads, 10 Tierces, and 12 Caſks

of

of Sugar, 33 large and 69 small Hogſheads, 96 Tierces, and 123 Quarters of Coffee, 44 Bales Cotton, 13,002 Caſſia, and 6,012 Coffee *in Bulk*: The other named the Neſtor, whoſe Lading conſiſts of 309 Hogſheads of Sugar, 245 large Bales of Coffee, 43 Hogſheads, 22 Tierces, 111 Quarter Caſks, 1,133 Bags of Coffee.

"The Tyger parted with the Count de Noailles on Tueſday Night, in Lat. 7: 30 all well, and has brought the Neſtor into this Port.

"Theſe Ships came out of Martinico the 12th of Auguſt, under Convoy of the Warwick, and three other Men of War with 12 Merchantmen. They parted with the Convoy in Lat. 20. The Count de Noailles engaged for ſome Time, but the firſt and ſecond Captains being killed, was forced to ſtrike."

Private Letters from Holland ſay, that the Pruſſian Army purſued the Auſtrians the 2d and 3d Days after the Battle, cut off great Numbers, and afterwards made themſelves Maſters of Prague.

Advice has juſt been received, that the King of Pruſſia purſued the Auſtrians, with incredible Slaughter, for three intire Days; has taken all their Artillery, Tents, Baggage, Ammunition, and Military Cheſt; and is ſtill proſecuting his Succeſs with ſurprizing Rapidity. This News was brought to Hanover by a General, preceded by fifteen Poſtilions.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, September 28.

"When the Men of War arrived from Sir Edward Hawke, demanding Captain Fortunatus Wright, the Expreſs ſent to the Regency of Florence brought for Anſwer, that they muſt ſubmit and deliver up Capt. Wright, for there was no repelling Force: Accordingly the Guards delivered him. On the 25th they carried him off in Triumph, in Company with a Number of Merchantmen that were lying here waiting for a Convoy. Capt. Wright has got 150 brave Fellows on board his Ship, who, it is preſumed, will revenge himſelf if Opportunity offers. The Fort fired, by Way of Diſapprobation at parting with him, three Guns, but not with any Deſign to do any Damage."

This Morning an Expreſs arrived from Berlin to M. Mitchell, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Envoy at this Court, with the News of a Battle fought the 3d Inſtant, between the Pruſſian Army, under Marſhal Schwerin, and that of the Auſtrians, under Prince Piccolomini; in which, 'tis ſaid, the former gained a complete Victory.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, October 15.

"*On Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Centaur, Capt. Browne, being on his Station at an Anchor off Graveling, ſaw a Sail to the Weſtward of them near Calais, on which they immediately weighed and gave Chace, the Wind at S. S. W. at Nine came up to Leeward of the Chace, which they ſuppoſe to be the Prince de Soubize French Privateer that engaged the Diſpatch, who, on ſeeing the Centaur, ſtood from them, in order to ſhelter himſelf under the Cannon of the three Forts at Calais: At Ten the Enemy got cloſe under the Green Fort at Calais, and anchored cloſe in; but Capt. Browne, rightly judging the deſtroying her would be of great Conſequence to our Trade, determined, if the Privateer continued aſloat, to lay him on Board, notwithſtanding the Fire of all their Forts; for which he made ſeveral Tacks, the Wind being off Shore. The Enemy, finding his Reſolution, cut his Cable, and ran aſhore, in which Situation the Centaur battered her with their Cannon for two Hours, in leſs than three Fathom Water, amidſt the Fire of all their Forts, whoſe Fire he now and then returned amongſt ſome Thouſands of Spectators, and it is ſuppoſed with ſome Succeſs; but the ſuperior Force of their Batteries, with 36 Pounders flying about him, which killed ſome of his People, and wounded others, beſides damaging his Hull and Rigging, thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the Privateer, at Half paſt One to ſtand off, and return to the Downs, in order to repair their Damage.*

P. S. Capt. Browne a few Days before had come off that Station, having rode out the late Gale of Wind, and come in for Proviſion, returned ſooner probably than Monſieur expected, who might hover there to pick up ſome of our Trade homeward or outward bound from the Downs."

October 19. They write from Leipſick of the 4th Inſtant, that on the 2d, Te Deum was ſung in the Pruſſian Army, under a Triple Diſcharge of Cannon and Small Arms; and that the King himſelf gave the following Text for the Sermon on that Occaſion: *Now know I, that the Lord ſaveth his Anointed: He will hear him from his holy Heaven, with the ſaving Strength of his Right Hand*, Pſ. xx. 6. According to the Accounts from Leipſick, the Loſs of the Auſtrians is greater than that of the Pruſſians.

Laſt Saturday the following Addreſs, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Exeter, was preſented to his Majeſty, at Kenſington, by Mr. Serjeant Davy.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of your City of Exeter, in Chamber aſſembled, moſt humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Throne; and, from a full Conviction of that Warmth and Tenderneſs with which your Majeſty, like the true Father of your People, embraces all their Intereſts, and enters into all their Diſquietudes, are encouraged to lay before your Majeſty thoſe alarming Apprehenſions, which we cannot but feel from the fatal and unexpected Diſaſters which have attended the Beginning of this moſt juſt and neceſſary War.

The Loſs of the Iſland of Minorca, with its moſt important Harbour and Fortreſs, ſo neceſſary to the Support of our Power and Influence, and the Protection of our Trade in the Mediterranean Seas, in which Trade this City is more particularly intereſted, will, we are convinced, in its Conſequences, be found to be a very heavy Calamity. But the Circumſtances that attended that Loſs; the Delay in providing for the Security of this ineſtimable Poſſeſſion, when an Armament was, for a long Time, preparing in its Neighbourhood, notoriouſly intended to invade it; the tardy and ſparing Meaſures taken for its Relief; the aſtoniſhing Retreat of a Britiſh Fleet *apparently* ſent to ſuccour it before a French Squadron of a Force confeſſedly not ſuperior; the Loſs of the National Reputation, and the indelible Diſgrace thereby brought on the Britiſh Flag: Theſe Circumſtances, ſo ſurprizing that they ſcarce ſeem credible, muſt of Neceſſity highly aggravate our Terrors, and fill us with the moſt melancholy Forebodings as to the future Events of a War, in which every Thing dear and valuable to this Nation is at Stake.

In this dejected Situation our chief remaining Hope is in your Majeſty's perſonal Steadineſs, Vigilance and Reſolution, and in that Love of Juſtice by which your Majeſty's Character is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed: In theſe your Royal Virtues we entirely confide; and, with the fulleſt Aſſurance, are perſuaded that your Majeſty will cauſe the ſtricteſt Enquiry to be made, who are the Authors and Inſtruments of our preſent Diſtreſs? And if any Perſon ſhall be found, either to have trifled with the moſt eſſential Intereſts of the Nation, from wanton Negligence, or inexcuſable Inactivity, or to have made a Sacrifice of them to Cowardice, or any ſtill worſe Motive, that they will be brought to adequate Puniſhment; not only to ſatisfy the juſt Reſentments of an injured People, but to eſtabliſh ſuch an Example, as may effectually convince every Perſon entruſted with any Part of the public Adminiſtration, that no Influence will be powerful enough to protect, no Connections ſufficiently extenſive to ſcreen the Man who ſhall, for the future, dare to be deficient in his Duty, or to ſeparate his own Intereſts from thoſe of the Nation.

Deeply penetrated with the Senſe of the many and great Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and gracious Government, and of the imminent Hazards to which they are expoſed, from the near Neighbourhood of a moſt potent and highly incenſed Enemy, we cannot reſtrain our Wiſhes from breaking out before your Majeſty, that this Nation might be enabled to exert its Natural Strength in the Defence of its deareſt Intereſts, by the Eſtabliſhment of a conſtitutional and well-regulated Militia. Whenever your Majeſty, in Conjunction with your great Council in Parliament, ſhall think fit to add this moſt effectual Proviſion, to thoſe already made for our Security, the formidable Army which threatens us from the oppoſite Coaſts, will ceaſe to be an Object of Apprehenſion; our Naval Superiority will be no longer imaginary, but become real and effective; and we may reaſonably hope, with the Divine Bleſſing on the Juſtice of our Cauſe, for ſuch Succeſſes, as may ſpeedily oblige our haughty Enemy to acquieſce in the Terms of a ſafe and honourable Peace; and relieve this Nation from the Burden of an Expence, which nothing can render ſupportable but the abſolute Neceſſity of the Occaſion, and a well-grounded Confidence, that that Occaſion will be of no long Continuance.

October 21. We are aſſured from good Authority, that the Sum of 10,000l. has been remitted to a certain Prince for very wiſe and good Reaſons; as the preſent War in Germany is call'd a religious War, we hear that all the Swiſs Proteſtant Cantons intend to take Part therein. And we are further credibly informed, that upwards of 8000 Proteſtants, Inhabitants of Tranſylvania, upon the Approach of the King of Pruſſia, threw themſelves under his Protection, and became Volunteers in his Army.

'Tis reported that Sir George Lyttleton, Baronet, will ſucceed the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; as Secretary of State; and that the Hon. George Granville, will ſucceed Sir George Lyttleton in the Treaſury; alſo that the Earls of Winchelſea and Sandwich will reſume their Seats at the Admiralty Board.

Admiral Byng has prepared his Defence; and we hear has given a Copy thereof to the Judge Advocate of the Admiralty.

Edinburgh, October 9. Thurſday Morning laſt we had a moſt terrible Guſt of Wind, which laſted for about two Hours, but without doing any remarkable Damage. At Greenock and Port Glaſgow the Storm was felt very ſeverely. It began there about One in the Morning, laſted till a Quarter after Two, and has done a good deal of Damage to the Shipping, both in the Road and Harbour. Moſt of the Veſſels broke from their Moorings, and by running foul of one another, have loſt Heads, Bowſprits, and ſome of them their Maſts, beſides receiving other Bruiſes and Damage. Capt. Walkinſhaw's Veſſel, lately from the Weſt-Indies, is drove on Shore. Some Hundreds of Fir-Trees about Greenock are torn up by the Roots, or broken over; and two Women, who went out during the Storm, to look after their Friends employ'd on Ship-board, were blown into the Water and periſhed. Moſt People imagine, that the Violence of this Storm, while it laſted, was nothing inferior to the great Storm in January 1739.

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, October 30.

We hear there are nine French Men of War at Hiſpaniola.

A ſmall Veſſel, with Priſoners and a Flag of Truce, ſent here a few Days ago from hence, being refuſed Admittance, raiſes a Suſpicion they have ſome Deſign upon this Iſland.

Captain Gwyn, in the Catharine, a Letter of Marque from Liverpool and Cork, in Lat. 11, took a French Snow, with a Cargo valued at 10,000l. Sterling. Having taken eighteen of the French on board him (leaving three and a Boy behind) and put his firſt and third Mates, with four of his Crew, on board the Prize, he ordered them to ſteer after him; but next Morning, diſcovering they ſteered a different Courſe, he chaced them for 36 Hours, and fired ſeveral Shot at them, till having made the Spaniſh Iſland Blanco, the Prize made a Tack, and ran into the Harbour. A French Privateer immediately coming out, briſkly engaged Capt. Gwyn for ſix Hours, who bravely beat her off; but being weak handed, he thought it moſt prudent to purſue his Voyage here. It is imagined, his Men combined with the three Frenchmen and Boy, in running away with the Prize, otherwiſe they could not have navigated her.

Tueſday ſailed on a Cruize his Majeſty's Ship the Shoreham, of 20 Guns, Capt. Marſh.

The ſame Day arrived here from New-York, his Majeſty's Ship the Rye, of 20 Guns, Capt. Forreſt, and brought in a French Snow, loaded with Dry-Goods.

Martial Law will, 'tis imagined, be declared ſome Day next Week, in order to put the Iſland in a proper State of Defence.

HALIFAX, *November* 20.

Laſt Wedneſday the Tender Schooner ſailed from hence for Louiſburg with 150 French Priſoners.

Thurſday arrived the Schooner Huzza from Louiſburg, whither ſhe had been from this Place to carry a Cargo of French Priſoners. The French give out that they have Proviſions enough in that Garriſon for three Years, and that they daily expect more from France.

BOSTON, *December* 13.

By Capt. Bryant from the Bay of Honduras, we are inform'd, That the Spaniards had demoliſhed the Fort we had built at the Mouth of the River, and thrown the Cannon (18 in Number) into the Sea. That they had fitted out a Guard de Coſta of 12 Guns, to take all Veſſels that had Logwood on board, and that ſhe had actually taken 2 Veſſels belonging to New-York.

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 16, 1756.

"Our Mediterranean HAWKE, is ſtill flying about Minorca, intercepting all Convoys of Proviſions to that Iſland: By this Means he has already almoſt reduced the Place, the Natives being in continual Growlings about their new Maſters; and we are apt to think, that with the Aſſiſtance

of

of a few Thousand English Soldiers, they would easily revolt to rout them. Our Vice, or rather *Rare* Admiral Byng, is still so safe moor'd at Greenwich, that he is in no Dread of Galissonniere, or, the *Gallows-so-near*; however great he may shiver, at the chopping of Wood, in Dread of the Ax, most People think that he will have the Honour of a Block for a Pillow: Be that as it will, he now begins to appear much dejected, as his Trial draws near, and he no Hopes of escaping Death, in this Point, from his ill Conduct. The Loss of Oswego, in your Parts, seems rather to add Fuel to Fire, even in his Case; the Noise here occasioned by its Reduction being but little inferior to that occasioned by the Loss of Minorca, of so great Importance Oswego Post was lately looked on by our Ministry; and it is thought it will cause the Parliament to be called together a Fortnight sooner than the Time it stood prorogued to; more especially as every Address to his Majesty on the late Affairs of the Mediterranean, particularly mentioned their equal Concern for the Distresses of America. Admiral Knowles is not to wait for the Equipment of the Union Man of War, but to sail immediately to supply Boscawen's Place, whose Vigilance still prevents the Brest Fleet from sailing: Our Men of War Cruizers, and Privateers, have actually taken and carried into Port, at least Two Thirds of the Martinico and St. Domingo Fleets."——

December 27. Robberies, which, till of late, were scarce heard of amongst us, are now become so common, that not a Night passes, but some or other of the Inhabitants of this City are either stopped in the Streets, by loose vagrant Fellows, or surprized by finding such in their Yards, Outhouses, &c. and notwithstanding some of them have lately been whipped for pilfering Cloaths, &c. and others exalted on Carts, and carted round the Town, they continue to pilfer as much as ever. For, last Friday Night, as Mr. Siberberg, of this Place, Watchmaker, was shutting up his Shop, one of these Villains had the Impudence to run his Hand through the Glass Window, and carried off two Watches, one of Pinchbeck, the other of Silver; and notwithstanding he was immediately pursued, got clear: For these and other Reasons, methinks it behoves the Inhabitants of this Place to be more vigilant than they heretofore have been, lest some of them by Experience may know what it is to shut the Stable Door, after the Steed is stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30.

Many People in and near this City were surprized on the Twenty-first Instant, at the Appearance of two *Parhelia* or Mock-Suns, one on each Side the true One; a large whitish Circle passing through all three, and a *Corona*, or small Rainbow, in the Zenith; which Appearance continued near an Hour, viz. from Ten to Eleven in the Morning. They are common in more northern Climes, and are supposed to be no more than Images of the true Sun, refracted through, or reflected from, an Infinity of icy Particles floating in the Air. Sometimes five, and sometimes six Suns have thus appeared together.

By Captain Prenton, from New-Providence, we have Advice that the following Vessels are carried in there by their Privateers, viz. A Ship from Bourdeaux, with Dry Goods, Flour, &c. valued at 26,000 Dollars. A large Danish Schooner, with Sugar and Indico, which it was thought would be condemned. A Dutch Sloop with Ditto, Condemnation uncertain. And two small French Privateers. A large French Ship was also lately cast away there.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Cumberland, dated December 9, 1756.

"We have had several Skirmishes on this Quarter with small scouting Parties last Fall, and generally to the Advantage of our Troops.

"The French and Indians, about two Months ago, concerted a foolish Scheme for taking this Fort by Stratagem. The Indians were to have been the principal Actors. They proposed coming with a Flag of Truce, under Pretence of making Peace, and during the Conferences, which, according to their Politics, were to be carried on in the Fort, a large Party, to consist of 200 French, and as many Indians, were to rush on the Place from the neighbouring Woods, and have their Entrance facilitated by the Savages, who imagined themselves admitted under Colour of Treating; but their Designs proved abortive, by the Taking of two of their Spies; I mean, were laid aside, or suspended, on that Account. However, their Attempt must have failed at any Rate; for we expect no Indians to come near us, with a friendly Intention, except a few Catawbas, who wear a distinguishing Mark; and if others are familiar enough to pay us a Visit, they may depend on as warm a Reception as the true Hearts of honest Soldiers can give them.

"This Place is much strengthened lately. Accounts are daily expected from the Ohio by a Party from this Garrison, who were sent out on purpose to gain Intelligence."

January 6. On Sunday last Capt. Eve arrived here from Jamaica, by whom there is Advice of a St. Christophers Privateer having carried four Prizes in there: And that Capt. Fleming, in a Privateer belonging to Jamaica, had also taken and carried in to that Island, a large French Ship, bound to Leoganne from Mississippi, her Loading chiefly Naval Stores.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, January 1.

"*Monday last I left the Mouth of Conococheague, where an Express arrived from Fort Cumberland, with an Account that eight Catawbas, and five white Men, had been to the Mouth of Chartier's Creek, about a Mile from Fort Du Quesne, where they attacked an Indian Cabbin, and killed and scalped four Indians. They then came back a little Way, but the Catawba Captain said, they must not return without a Prisoner; upon which they crossed Monongahela, and went down towards the Fort, near which they fell in with about a Hundred Shawanese and Delawares, with whom they engaged some Time, but were at last obliged to run off. They left three white Men, and two Indians, dead, or so badly wounded, that they could not get off. The six Indians were returned to Fort Cumberland, but much Frost-bit, being forced to come off naked. The two white Men had not come in when the Express came away, but were expected, as they had got off from the Engagement. The two Indians killed had two Scalps with them, so that they brought in only two. The Catawbas said the white Men behaved as they did, and died like Men; the greatest Compliment they can pay white People, being to compare them to themselves. They think they killed a good many of the Enemy, as they had the first Fire. While I was at Conococheague, the Enemy killed a Man near Fort Frederick, and a Dutchman and his Wife about six Miles from thence. I was told as I came through Conococheague Settlement, that some white Men had been at Ray's Town since the Snow, and that a great Body of the Enemy had been encamped there, but left it, as they suppose, when the Snow fell. The Mischief mentioned was probably done by some of that Party. There are eight Cherokees at Winchester, who are come to go to War with the white People.*"

In a Letter from Antigua to a Gentleman of this City, in which Mention is made of the Success of our Privateers in the Islands, Notice is taken of one Thomas Stephens, of that Island (commonly known by the Name of Big Headed Tom) going out in a small Pilot Boat, with six Swivel Guns, and 24 Men, and returning the next Day with a French Snow, and a large Schooner, both laden with Sugar; and that he sent another Snow into Montserrat, which he took with only two white Men, and a Negro, besides himself; the three Prizes are reckoned worth 16,000 l. Antigua Currency.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 13.

The Ship mentioned in our last to have been arrived in *Patuxent*, proves to be the *Anne-Galley*, Capt. *Hamilton*, from *London*; who has brought Letters which mention that Tobacco bears a good Price. We have not as yet met with any Public Prints brought by him later than the 21st of *October*.

Monday last his Excellency our Governor issued his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly of this Province (which stood prorogued to *March* next) to meet here on the 24th of this Instant *January*.

We have had the Small-Pox in this City ever since *October* last, and it is now pretty rife, and spreading. About One Hundred Persons in and near the Town have been Inoculated, and not one of them, but what has recovered, or is in a fair Way of Recovery: Of those who have had it by the natural Way, as far as we can learn, there has died at least One in Six; and those of them who have recovered, have in general had the Distemper much more severe than those who have been Inoculated, most of whom have had it very lightly.

"THE SMALL-POX proceeds from "a pestilential Matter intermixed with the "Blood from the very Day of our Birth, and "which generally breaks out in every Person "sooner or later; and the sooner the better: For "this Distemper is often fatal to Persons in Years; "so that the *Virus*, or malignant Qualities, seem "to increase with the Person's Age; and this, "probably, is the very Reason why the Small-Pox is more favourable to Infants than Adults. "If therefore the Disorder be produced from a "mild Kind, and the Venom discharged from "the Blood while it is small in Quantity, and the "Person Young, there is no Doubt but many "might be preserved, not only from the most "malignant Symptoms, but even from Death. "When this Distemper is received from a natural "Infection, it often proves mortal: On the Contrary, if procured by Art, the Patient is prepared by a proper Diet and Medicines, and usually find it less severe.

"INOCULATION was first encouraged "in *England*, where it had so much Success, that "his present Majesty had the Operation performed on all his Children. And Experience evinces, that this Distemper is never caught a second "Time after *Inoculation*; which is a sufficient Reason for the Opinion of those who assert, that this "Operation will be of *universal Benefit to Mankind*, by saving many Lives, and preserving the "Strength of Sight, and Smoothness of Face in "others.

SALT, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. *Carroll's* Warehouse on the Dock, at 4/0 *per* Bushel taking Twenty Bushels, or 4/6 taking smaller Quantities.

ABRAHAM WAYNE.

January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ANNE-GALLEY, *Capt.* HAMILTON, *and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores, at* Upper-Marlborough *and* Bladensburg,

A CHOICE Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS; for Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Tobacco.

ALEXANDER *and* ANDREW SYMMER.

John Anderson,

CABINET-MAKER,

Who formerly kept TAVERN *on the Hill near the Court-House, in* ANNAPOLIS,

IS removed to a new and commodious House, next Door to Mr. *Middleton's* at the Head of the DOCK, where he now KEEPS TAVERN; and all Gentlemen may be accommodated with good Provisions, the best of Liquors, good Rooms, Beds, Attendance, &c. &c.

*** Said *Anderson* carries on his Business of CABINET-MAKING as usual.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and Gentlemen Strangers, that he has not, nor has had, the *Small-Pox* in his Family, nor has not any one in his House liable to that Distemper.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Having plenty of good Rooms, he will take in Boarders by the Week, Month or Year, at reasonable Rates.

RAN away on the 25th of *November* last, from the Subscriber, living on *Diamond-Ridge*, in *Baltimore* County, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Brewitt*, he was born in *Nottinghamshire*, in *England*, is a likely Fellow, of a fresh, lively Complexion, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, is Bald on the Top of his Head, and is a Collar-Maker by Trade. Had on when he went away, a Fustian Coat, with a narrow Velvet Cape, a Check Shirt, an old Linsey-Woolsey Jacket, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, coarse Yarn Stockings, new Shoes, with large Silver Buckles in them, a Castor Hat, and wears his own Hair.

He is suppos'd to have chang'd his Hair for a Wig, and to be gone to the Eastern Shore.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward; if brought to *Baltimore-Town*, and delivered to *Nicholas Rogers*, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by

EDWARD OURSLER.

THERE is in the Possession of *William Jones* (on a Plantation of Mr. *Howard's*), near *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a whitish grey Flea-bitten Gelding, about 14 Hands high, no plain Brand, his Hair being long; but high on his off Buttock something feels like a Brand, what it is cannot be described.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

nessed my Behaviour at Fontenoy, as Evidences of my Courage. You may endeavour, if you please, to propagate my refusing your Challenge, and brand me with Cowardice; but I am fully convinced that no Body will believe me Guilty, and every Body will see that you are malicious. The Cause for which we Quarrelled was a Trifle, beneath a Gentleman's Notice; the Blood of a Soldier should be reserved for a nobler Purpose. Love is blind, Resentment mean, and Taste capricious; and it ought to be considered, that Murder, though palliated by a false Show of Honour, is Murder still, and calls for Vengeance.

"In Hours of Peace, content to be unknown,
"And only in the Field of Battle shown." *I. A.*

October 23. We are assured that the Report of the Right Hon. Henry Fox having resigned the Post of one of the principal Secretaries of State, is a Truth, and that some others in high Employments will soon resign also.

Newcastle, October 9. On Thursday Morning about One o'Clock, we had a violent Hurricane, whereby several Houses were blown down, others unroof'd, many stripped of their Chimney-Tops, &c. The Damage done on the River is indeed very deplorable, viz. above 40 Keels were either sunk or driven to Sea, and several Men on board lost. The Welcome Messenger of London was driven to Sea with her Ports open, with three Men and two Boys on board. The Sarah and Margaret of London was also driven to Sea with her Ports open, and no Accounts are had of either since. A Danish Vessel, laden with Iron for the Factory at Swalwell, was sunk at Burdon's Key. The Blessing of Whitby was overset at Jarrow's Key, and four Boys drowned. By Travellers from Aldstone-Moor we are told, that the People there would have it the Earth shook, so that they run under the Hedges for Safety; but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of Trees, tumbling of Stones, &c.

The Accounts from Sunderland are very shocking; above 40 Keels being missing, and several Ships damaged and drove to Sea. The Bodies of twelve Men were taken up on Thursday Afternoon, and many more are lost.

The Accounts from divers Parts of the Country are equally extraordinary, Houses unroof'd, Stacks of Corn and Hay swept entirely away, large Oak Trees broke off at their Middles; and many other astonishing Effects have been produced.

Pool, October 11. Arrived a large Snow, sent into Studland Bay by the Fox Privateer. The Wind blows so hard the Boats could not come at Particulars.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 20.

Most of the *English* Prints are filled with little else but Complaints against the M------y, ever since the fatal Miscarriage in the *Mediterranean*: And Addresses from all Quarters for a Militia-Act. ——Places in the Administration seem not to be so much coveted now-a-days as formerly.——Stocks are fallen, and People are diffident where to Place their Money.——Great Things were expected from the Parliament when it should meet, which was to be on the 18th of *November*.——Tobacco bore a good Price at Home; but the Buyers stood off expecting it would Fall when the Shipping got Home. ——Insurance had fallen from 12 Guineas to 8, but was, when Capt. *Hamilton* came away, at 10 Guineas, and rising.——The Captains *Coolidge*, *Garnet* and *Tipple*, from *Patuxent* River, were arrived; the Two last went North about, and *Tipple* met with a violent Storm off the *Orkneys*.—— Several Vessels were fitting out for *Maryland*, and may be soon expected.

Lately died in *Talbot* County, Mr. JAMES EDGE, one of their worthy Representatives: A very honest Gentleman, greatly esteem'd, and his Death is much lamented.

On Monday Night last, the Dwelling-House of Mr. *John Worthington*, on *Severn*, accidentally took Fire, and was burnt to the Ground, with almost all the Furniture.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,

Sloop Swan, William Dunlop, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,

Brigantine Nancy, Joseph Hayton, for Leith;
Schooner Sea-Flower, John Larkin, for Boston.

MANY of my Customers, during the Time the SMALL-POX was lately in my Family, which was about seven Weeks, it seems were afraid to receive their GAZETTES, lest they should convey the Infection; but their Fears were Groundless (even if it could be convey'd by Paper), for the Press and Paper were always kept at a good Distance from the Rooms where that Distemper was: However, to remove all Doubts and Fears about it, I can now acquaint them, that my House is quite clear of the Small-Pox; and no Person in it liable to it; nor in any one Family in the Street where I live.

J. GREEN.

PERSONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, are Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Six Weeks, at One Hour *per* Day; likewise, those who Write but indifferently, may have their Hands greatly Improved, and brought to a very agreeable Form, in the above Space of Time;

By Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,
at Mr. *Reynolds's*, opposite to the Church, in *Annapolis*:
Where Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above Time, may be seen. 1 3d.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. *John Beall*, junior, late of *Prince-George's* County, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to

ELIZABETH BEALL,
JOSIAS BEALL, junr. } Administrators.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That there are at the Plantation of the Subscriber, on the North Side of *Severn* River, two stray Cows, one a black and white, mark'd with a Crop and Hole in the right, and a small Piece cut out of the left Ear; the other a red and white, having a Hole and Swallow-Fork in the left, and a Piece cut out of the upper Part of her right Ear, and Part of her Tail cut off: They have been in the Subscriber's Inclosures ever since Mid-Summer. Whoever owns them may have them, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and for their Wintering, if the Owner does not come soon for them.

JOHN BRICE.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Prather*, senior, near *Bladensburg*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, but is neither branded nor dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 3d.

THERE are at the Plantation of *Joseph Hall*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as Strays, two Horses, *viz.*

A middle-sized Iron-Grey Horse, branded with PE on the near Buttock; and a Bay Horse, whose hind Feet are white, and branded on the near Shoulder with an I.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges. 1 3d.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs *Anne Pottenger*, near *Queen-Anne*, in *Prince-George's* County, a Brown Heifer, about 3 Years old mark'd with two Crops.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 3d.

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Lately PUBLISH'D, in LONDON, *and to be Sold at the* PRINTING-OFFICE, *in* ANNAPOLIS, *(Price Three Shillings,)*

THE
METHOD and plain PROCESS
FOR MAKING
POT-ASH,
EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR
To the best Foreign *POT-ASH*.

PUBLISHED,

In Consequence of the late Encouragement granted by Parliament for that Purpose.

By *THOMAS STEPHENS*.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine DEFIANCE, *from* SOUTHAMPTON, *now lying in the North-West Branch of* Patapsco *River*,

A LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT, to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Sterling, Currency, or Tobacco, by

CHAMIER *and* CARNAN.

LOST in *June* last, when the Court-House in *Annapolis* was Fir'd by Lightning, a *Leather Bucket*, mark'd S. L. Whoever has it, is desired to send it to the Printer hereof.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, living near Mr. *John Chesley's*, *Indian-Creek*, in *St. Mary's* County, on the third Day of *December* last, a Grey HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, his Mane all full only cut near his Ears, branded on the off Buttock SM (in a Piece) wrong End upwards, and under his Mane on the right Side of his Neck, near his Jaw, are two small Lumps to be felt like Drop-Shot, within the Skin, near together; he paces slow.

Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles, paid by THOMAS GREENFIELD.

Roderick Cheyne,

At the Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, *in* Baltimore *County*,

IS removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new Stone-House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, being at a small Distance North from the *Nottingham* Iron-Works, (usually called Mr. *Lawson's* Works) on the Post Road from *Philadelphia* to *Annapolis*, and is a very good Stage to call and bait at, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the *Black-Horse*, at the Head of *Bush-River*, and *Baltimore-Town*; where all Travellers and Others may depend on good Entertainment and Lodging, Provender for Horses, *&c.* and every other Way civilly used. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.